



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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Working Group on Firearms
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Draft Report

Addendum

IV. Organization of the meeting (*continued*)

B. Statements

1. Under agenda item 2, statements were made by representatives of Spain, State Party to the Firearms Protocol, and the Organization of American States.
2. Under agenda item 3, statements were made by Spain, State Party to the Firearms Protocol, and INTERPOL.



Annex I

Summary of the Chair (*continued*)

A. General Discussion Points

Discussion point 1

Request UNODC to assist Member States to identify technical assistance needs and support implementation of the below measures.

B. Responsiveness of the Firearms Protocol and national legislation to new and emerging threats relating to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

1. Discussion points on legislative measures

Discussion point 2

In that same context, States should develop systems to identify patterns and coincidences in illicit postal service shipments of these items and render the investigation on seized parts and components mandatory.

2. Discussion points on preventive, security and regulatory measures

Discussion point 3

States should also consider revising the marking provisions under the Firearms Protocol to extend the requirements for marking at time of manufacture and at import also to their essential components.

Discussion point 4

With a view to preventing and combating the trafficking in firearms and their parts and components via postal and courier services, States should establish permanent communication channels with relevant service providers to raise awareness of this increasing phenomenon and enhance detection of trafficked items by exchanging information on known trafficking routes.

Discussion point 5

In order to improve the collection of firearms evidence and to bring perpetrators to justice, States shall develop and adopt systematic recovery protocols to be applied following the recovery of each firearm, making use of national record-keeping systems and international databases, such as IBIN and iArms, identification practices.

Discussion point 6

Taking into account that firearms tracing relies on proper marking and record-keeping, States should identify difficulties they face in order to: (1) acquire access to existing marking and record-keeping tools; (2) make use of INTERPOL's International Reference Table that provides detailed information and photographs of firearms used around the world; (3) utilize existing national, regional, or international tracing systems; and (4) mark all firearms at import and adequately record and secure these items.

3. Discussion points on law enforcement and criminal justice

Discussion point 7

States should increase the capacities and resources of criminal justice teams and units dealing with cybercrime in combating the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via the Internet, including the darknet.

C. Investigative and prosecutorial approaches in countering illicit firearms trafficking and related forms of crime within and across jurisdictions

1. Discussion points on legislative measures

Discussion point 1

States should provide the appropriate legislative frameworks in line with international instruments to allow law enforcement authorities to apply special investigative techniques and facilitate international cooperation.

1bis. Discussion points on preventive, security and regulatory measures

Discussion point 2

States parties shall consider establishing comprehensive registries that contain information from the manufacturing industry as well as export, import and transfer information related to firearms, and extending the retention period for such records.

2. Discussion points on law enforcement and criminal justice

Discussion point 3

As regards joint investigative teams, States should consider establishing such teams as standing bodies in border regions that share information and intelligence on an ongoing basis and are working jointly in the border corridor.

Discussion point 4

States should consider the tracing request as a form of crime notice that should trigger the initiation of an investigation in the requesting country.

3. Discussion points on international cooperation and information exchange

Discussion point 5

With a view to facilitating and making best use of international cooperation mechanisms, States are urged to maintain a cooperative and reliable relationship with foreign investigative bodies, including through police attachés, share information on illicit firearms trafficking sources, use spontaneous information transmission mechanism, to request parallel investigation on the origin of seized firearms in source country, and developing consciousness about the variety of actors that may need to be involved in investigating and prosecuting cases, such as police, military and judicial services.

Discussion point 6

Acknowledging the importance of spontaneous transmission of information to initiate and foster investigations on illicit firearms trafficking cases, States should ensure that their national legal framework allows the admittance of such information as evidence in court.

4. Discussion points on monitoring illicit arms flows

Discussion point 7

To enhance the understanding of the scope and dynamics of illicit firearms markets, States should continue to enhance their national systems in recording and tracing seized firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and to analyse the information.
